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MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Scripture surpasses the most ancient Greek authors, vastly in native simplicity, liveliness and grandeur. Homer himself never reached the sublimity of Moses' Songs, especially the last, which all the Israelitish children were to learn by heart. Never did any ode, either Greek or Latin, come up to the richness of the Psalms, particularly that which begins "The Mighty God, and Lord hath spoken," this surpasses the utmost stretch of human invention. Neither Homer of any other poet ever equalled Isaiah describing the Majesty of God, in whose sight "the nations of the earth are as small dust, yea less than nothing and vanity," seeing that it is he that stretched out the heavens like a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in."—Sometimes this prophet has all the sweetness of an eclogue in the smiling images he gives us of peace, and sometimes he soars so high as to leave every thing below him. What is there in antiquity that can be compared to the lamentations of Jeremiah when he tenderly deplores the misery of his country? Or the prophecy of Nahum, when he foresees in spirit the proud Ninevah fall under the rage of an invincible army. We fancy that we see the army, and hear the noise of arms and chariots. Every thing is painted in such a lively manner as strikes the imagination—the prophet far outdoes Homer.—Read likewise Daniel denouncing to Belshazzar, the Divine vengeance ready to overwhelm him, and try if you can find any thing in the most sublime originals of antiquity that can be compared to those passages of sacred writ. As for the rest of scripture every portion of it is uniform and constant, every part bears the peculiar character that becomes it. The history, the particular details of laws, the descriptions, the vehement and pathetic passages, the mysteries and prophecies, all appear a natural and beautiful variety. In short, there is a difference between the Heat of poets and the prophets, as there is between a false enthusiasm and the true. The sacred writers, being truly inspired, in a sensible manner express something divine, while the others, striving to soar above themselves, always shew human weakness in their loftiest flights.—*Canby's Dialogues upon Eloquence*

Religion in a female secures all her interests.—It gives her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendship, secures esteem, and adds a dignity and worth indescribable to all her deeds. How sweet when the mistress of a family is the handmaid of the Lord—when the mother of children is an example of piety—when the wife of the bosom is espoused to the Redeemer; how desirable that the daughter be a chaste virgin of Christ; that the sister lean on his arm who sticketh closer than a brother; that the songsters of the temple belong to the Heavenly choir! how pleasant, when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place: that they guard the interest and health of his heaven-born companion, and the children of the covenant! When about to leave her a widow, and commit to her exclusive care her helpless offspring, how consoling, if her character is such, that she can lean on the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of Him, who is the Father of the fatherless! supported by the hope that he shall meet them all in Heaven.

Religion has a peculiar sweetness, when it mingles with the modest softness of the female character. So the dew-drop borrows odour and color from the rose.

Females need the comforts, the hopes, and the prospects of religion, more if possible than the other sex. Subjected to the trials of disobedience, and the weakness of a feeble constitution, their state, when raised by improvement, and propped with Christian consolations, is still a state of subjection and pain.—Suppose one of your number yoked to a husband of acid temper, and the prey of disappointment and disease, where, but from Heaven, does there dawn upon her one beam of light? But, if she can look upward and desire a place of rest when the toils of life are finished—a home where she may be happy, a friend who will ever be kind, and a nature raised above fatigue, and pain, and death—then, while the pains of living are softened by the hope of dying, and earth blotted out by the glories of Heaven, she can exercise patience and submission, till the time appointed for her release. Thus, religion fills the cup with

pleasure, that was full of gall; converts the veriest hovel into a palace, and adapting the spirit to its lodgment, makes it happy. Thus, the hope of Heaven, if that hope was a dream, smooths her passage to the tomb, and renders religion essential to her happiness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VISIT TO THE GLACIERS OF NORWAY.—A short account of a visit to the Glaciers of Justedal, and to the Mantle of Lodal, a mountain in the interior of Norway, so called, from its being always covered with snow, and which lies above 150 English miles N. E. of Bergen.—By G. Bonn, of Bergen.

The journey to the Mantle of Lodal, the highest mountain summit amidst the splendid and stupendous glaciers which lie between Justedal and Olden may be commenced either from the end of Lysterford, or from the farm-house of Rednei, near the Church of Goupe. Mr. Bohr chose the first of these routes, although in summer it is perhaps the most difficult of the two. Through the cultivated valley of Dahl, a side branch of the cheerful rich valley of Lyster, you come to Stordal, about seven English miles from Lysterford. Five miles farther on, you reach a picturesque elevation, about 2,513 feet above the level of the sea, from which you descend to a delightful resting-place, called Storkesel. Here Nidal, the first valley in Justedal, inclosed on each side by lofty snow-covered mountains, has already begun to display its enchanting scenery; combining what is most beautiful with what is most fearful. Through green fields covered with corn and grass, with the houses of the peasants scattered over them, you advance along its gray colored stream, with its banks shaded by trees, but overhung by dark naked precipices, which threaten to fall on your head. About three miles on you reach the Church of Justedal, 621 feet above the level of the sea. Between the farm-house of Kierdal, and the parsonage-house, the traveller discovers five small water-falls from the rock of Kierdal, which, in their descent, unite into one, the velocity of which, before it reached the river, is so great, that it rises again in vapors.

Opposite to the farm-house of Kregel, the first large sky-blue colored mass of ice begins to shine, called the Glacier of Berset, a branch of the huge mass which covers Lodal. Its lower margin is about 1,440 feet above the level of the sea. There, where Kroudal, Kregel Dal, and Melvirs Dal, meet one another, is a fine and picturesque situation, abounding in all the beauties peculiar to the lower Alpine regions. Every thing that nature does in these valleys is impressive. A little farther east and farther up, the road passed another majestic mass of ice, called the Glacier of Niggard, which is at present larger, and in its former effects was more destructive, than the Glacier of Berset. In addition to what Von Buch and Professor Smith have said, in their accounts of these glaciers, I shall quote an extract from this subject from the archives of Bergenhouse. "At the farm of Berset, on the 21st of August, 1712, attended by sheriff, the Daill of the District, and six chosen inspectors, to estimate the damage which the glacier had occasioned. Two old men declared, that in their youth, the glacier had been high up in a cleft of mountain, but that during the last ten years, it had descended about 600 feet upon the open plain, bearing before it all the earth and stones lying on the surface of the ground. (This mass of ice, snow, and stones, is what the Swiss call *moraine*.) It breadth it extended about 1,630 feet; so that to the west, across the valley, from the mountain to the river, all was covered with ice. From the south, too, the ice had descended into the valley, so the farm was deprived of the greatest part of its pasture grounds, though what remained was at present very green. There was a small quantity of corn in the ear, but unripe, from the strong cold wind which now more than formerly descended from the glaciers. The excessive reflection of the sun's rays, too, from the ice, was found to be injurious to the meadow ground. Within a few years all the houses on the farm had been carried away, by two successive falling masses of snow, and were set up again in new situations."

Other instances are to be found of the encroachment of the glaciers and of the mischief occasioned by them. An old woman, who died in the year 1810, according to the parish book of Justedal, had been often in the old farm house of Niggard, shall inhabitants according to her account, and that of several other persons, did not leave it till the ice had pushed the house away. The peasant Claus Elvekragen remembers seeing,

about fifty years ago, the roof of a house buried in the *moraine*; so that there is good reason to believe, that a great part of the valley now covered by the glaciers has been formerly inhabited. At the same time there is unquestionable evidence, that many of the glaciers in Justedal are present growing less, both in depth and length. The mighty accumulation of *moraine*, which this very glacier of Niggard had formerly pushed before it, is now about 1726 feet below its margin, while the bare sides of the mountain show its depth now more than two hundred feet less than it has once been. The yearly amount of the difference, however, its periodical changes, it is impossible, from the want of accurate observation, to ascertain. The tradition, that they increase and diminish every seventh or nineteenth year, is of equal authority with any other gratuitous hypothesis with regard to the season and the weather. The crops at Elvekragen this year were very good, while nothing but the *moraine* stood between the glacier and the ripe corn.

On Melvirs borders Stodal, over which the shealings of the inhabitants of Justedal lie spread. (These are the mountain huts to which the natives of the valleys in Norway repair in summer, when the high pastures are accessible to their cattle.) These mountain downs and plains, beneficent nature has enriched with many luxurious trees and plants.

In the beginning of July, the snow had vanished from the pastures. A beautiful summer here follows a long winter. The length of the day, the stillness of the night, the heat reflected from the side of the mountains, concur to awaken almost instantaneously the power of nature. The author of nature saw it necessary, that, in regions where the summer is sadly contracted, plants should spring up, bloom, and ripen, in the shortest possible time. On the 11th of July the peasants had begun to draw up to their friendly shealings. First came a drove of cattle, then a drove of *parviers*, followed by a peasant, with his little child on his back, then the mother and her household. All were resting and singing—every thing was activity and gladness. Sometimes, indeed, masses of snow threatened to tumble down upon them from the rocky summits and fragments of the rocks themselves which had fallen, contributed more to awaken apprehension, but the sight of the cheerful valley banished every disagreeable impression, while the glacier seemed necessary as a contrast to the beauty of the scene. By the way, the glacier of Blota Steg (the Bear's Path) presented itself to our view, like an immense theatre between ice-covered mountains, the sides of which, like the scenes of a theatre, embellished with the most picturesque groves inclosed this majestic mass of ice. Several objects in front of it show beyond doubt that this, like the other glaciers in Justedal, had extended farther down, and was of greater depth in former days. The river Justedal, which formerly went under his glacier, now runs between the ice and the *moraine*, which it had formerly carried down with it, and which now is its ancient limits. At this place was a *moraine*, laid with stones, over which the peasants, about eighty years ago, used to pass to their shealings. About this time the glacier broke through with such force, that those who were going to the shealing, could scarcely open themselves a way with axes, though the prodigious offshots which had come from it the foregoing day. Close beside this stone road, under hanging rocks and immediately before the glacier, were full grown birch, mountain-ash, and other trees, with the common sub-alpine shrubs and plants. The glacier ascends to near the foot of Lodal's Mantle, the inexhaustible snows of which feed this and all the other glaciers around.

If by the north-west side of the glacier, you press forward through several wild stretches of valley-ground, whose precipitous sides some terrible giant seems in his wrath to have overlaid with a multitude of loose masses of rock, which seems just about to crush the passing wanderer, you come at last to the shealings of Faaberg, about 1280 feet above the level of the sea. Here the happy pastoral life, and the true alpine scenery, exhibit themselves in their finest and most peculiar characters. Between four and five miles from the cots of Faaberg, Stodal begins to be narrower and narrower, till at once the whole scene is changed, and every thing becomes wild and frightful. Yellow meadows and green mountain-downs now touch on large desolate fields of sand and gravel, and small stones, and masses of rock of the size of a castle. These fields are cut through by many small

streams of water, gurgling from both the bottom and surface of the glacier above. The whole is inclosed by naked columns of rock, and in the back ground the lower margins of the two proudest of the offspring of Lodal's Mantle, the glaciers of Lodal and Trangedal, present themselves, at the height of 1597 feet above the level of the sea. They are separate from one another by a small mountain, covered all over with ice and snow. The nearest verges of the glaciers exhibited innumerable clefts of the most splendid appearance, and of a sky blue color. The *moraine* showed clearly that these glaciers too, formerly descended about 1700 feet further down: while the dark naked sides of the mountain, as if the surface had been shorn off, showed that they had been formerly about 200 feet deeper.

Our walk over the Glacier of Lodal was not difficult: you might ride, or even drive over it, if there was a road to it for carriages. You can come down on the surface of the ice from a mountain-dune lying on its South side, covered with trees and plants. Summer and winter lie here smiling by one another's side. While one foot stands on the ice, the other rests on flowers and grass. Almost all the snow was thawed on the surface of the Glacier of Lodal, so that every cleft in the ice was distinctly to be seen. Towards the front of the glacier, these clefts were smaller, most of them not more than a foot across, and running parallel to the side of the adjoining mountain. Higher up, the huge dead mass of ice shows that it has undergone strong internal commotions and violent throes, and her gravitation has performed fearful pranks.—The surface of the ice was uneven, and of less uniform cohesion. The clefts run across to one another, and were often from ten to fifteen feet broad, or more. Their depth must be considerable, perhaps down to the ground, over which the ice lies, but it would not be an easy matter to measure them. In the large ones you could mark distinctly the layers by which the ice had been annually increased. We could often count twenty of these, separated from one another by a dark colored stripe. But it is not without terror you pass over or look down into these fearful abysses, however beautiful their azure-colored walls are. In their cold bottoms the lonely traveller has sometimes found his grave. A few years ago, a peasant crossing over from Justedal to Nordford, fell into one of these large clefts, which was concealed by the snow. His only companion, a faithful dog, ran down to Justedal, barking and howling, as a signal for help. No body, however, comprehended his meaning, till the person who had fallen down was at last missed.—Several persons then followed the dog up to the glacier, who stopped at the cleft, and gave such signs as put it beyond all doubt that his master had sunk into it. They threw down a rope, and made loud cries, but in vain—the peasant had met his death in the immeasurable gulf. It was only by compulsion the dog would leave the cleft.

[From Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon*.—Napoleon at Paris after his Italian victories, described by Sir Walter Scott.]

"In a metropolis where all is woe, come that can vary the tedium of ordinary life, the arrival of any remarkable person is a species of holiday; but such an eminent character as Bonaparte—the conqueror—the sage—the politician—the undaunted braver of every difficulty—the invincible victor in every battle—who had carried the banners of the Republic from Genoa till their approach scared the Pontiff in Rome, and the Emperor in Vienna, was no every day wonder. His youth, too, added to the marvel, and still more the claim of general superiority over the society in which he mingled, though consisting of the most distinguished persons in France; a superiority cloaking itself with a species of reserve, which inferred, 'You may look upon me, but you cannot penetrate or see through me.' Napoleon's general manner in society, during this part of his life, has been described by an observer of first rate power; according to whom, he was one for whom the admiration which could not be refused to him, was always mingled with a portion of fear. He was different in his manner from other men, and neither pleased nor angry, kind nor severe, after the common fashion of humanity. He appeared to live for the execution of his own plans, and to consider others only in so far as they were connected with, and could advance or oppose them. He estimated his fellow mortals no otherwise than as they could be useful to his views; and, with a precision of in-

telligence which seemed intuitive from its rapidity, he penetrated the sentiments of those whom it was worth his while to study. Bonaparte did not then possess the ordinary tone of light conversation in society; probably his mind was too much burthened or too proud to stoop to adopt that mode of pleasing, and there was a stiffness and reserve of manner, which was perhaps adopted for the purpose of keeping people at a distance. His look had the same character. When he thought himself closely observed, he had the power of discharging form his countenance all expression save that of a vague and indefinite smile; and presenting to the curious investigator the fixed eyes and rigid features of a bust of marble.

When he talked with the purpose of pleasing, Bonaparte often told anecdotes of his life in a very pleasing manner; when silent he had something disdainful in the expression of his face; when disposed to be quite at ease; he was, in Madame de Stael's opinion, rather vulgar. His natural tone of feeling seemed to be a sense of internal superiority, and of secret contempt for the world in which he lived, the men with whom he acted, and even the very objects which he pursued. His character and manners were upon the whole strongly calculated to attract the attention of the French nation; and to excite a perpetual interest even from the very mystery which attached to him, as well as from the splendor of his triumphs. The supreme power was residing in the Luxembourg ostensibly; but Paris was aware, that the means which had raised, and which must support and extend that power, were to be found in the humble mansion of the newly christened Ruedes Victoires.

Some of these features were perhaps harshly designed, as being drawn *recentibus oculis*.—This disagreement between Bonaparte and Madame de Stael, from whom we have chiefly described them, is well known. It originated about this time, when, as a first rate woman of talent, she was naturally desirous to attract the notice of the Victor of Victors. They appear to have misunderstood each other; for the lady, who ought certainly to know the best, has informed us, that far from feeling her fear of Bonaparte removed by repeated meetings, it seemed to increase, as his best exertions to please could not overcome her invincible aversion for what she found in his character. His ironical contempt of excellence of every kind, operated like the sword in romance, which froze while it wounded. Bonaparte seems never to have suspected the secret and mysterious terror with which he impressed the ingenious author of *Corinne*; on the contrary Las Cases tells us that she combined all her efforts, and all her means, to make an impression on the general. She wrote to him when distant, and as the Count ungallantly expresses it, tormented him when present. In truth, to use an established French phrase, they stood in a false position with respect to each other. Madame de Stael might be pardoned for thinking that it would be difficult to resist her wit and her talent, when exerted with the purpose of pleasing; but Bonaparte was disposed to repel rather than encourage the advances of one whose views were so shrewd, and her observation so keen. While her sex permitted her to push her inquiries farther than one man might have dared to do in conversing with another. She certainly did desire to look into him 'with considerate eyes,' and on one occasion put his abilities to the proof, by asking him rather abruptly, in the middle of a brilliant party at Talleyrand's, 'whom he esteemed the greatest woman in the world, alive or dead?' Her, madam, that has borne the most children,' answered Bonaparte, with much appearance of simplicity. Disconcerted by the reply, she observed that he was reporting not to be a great admirer of the fair sex. 'I am very fond of my wife, madam,' he replied, with one of those brief and piquant observations, which adjourned a debate as promptly as one of his characteristic manœuvres would have ended a battle. From this period there was enmity between Bonaparte and Madame de Stael; and at different times he treated her with a harshness which had some appearance of actual personal dislike, though perhaps rather directed against the female politician than the woman of literature. After his fall, Madame de Stael relented in her resentment to him; and we remember her during the campaign of 1814, presiding in society how the walls of Troyes were to see a second invasion and defeat of the Huns, as had taken place in the days of Attila, while the French Emperor was to enact the second Theodoric."

AN ACT to incorporate Oxford Female Academy.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there be, and hereby is established, in the County of Oxford, an Academy, by the name of the Oxford Female Academy, for the purpose of promoting the education of females.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That Thomas Clark, Stephen Emery, Alanson Mellen, Rufus K. Goodnow, and Simeon Cummings, be, and they are hereby incorporated by the name of the Trustees of the Oxford Female Academy; and they and their successors shall be, and continue a body politic, by the same, forever.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said Trustees and their successors, shall have a common seal, which they may change and renew, from time to time, as they shall see fit; and they may sue and be sued, in all actions, real, personal and mixed, and prosecute and defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of the Trustees of the Oxford Female Academy; and may appoint an agent or agents to prosecute and defend such suits.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said Thomas Clark and others, the Trustees aforesaid, and their successors, be, and they are hereby made the Visitors, Trustees, and Governors of the said Academy, in perpetual succession, to be continued in the way and manner hereafter specified, with full power and authority to elect all such officers of the said Academy, as they shall judge necessary and convenient, and to make and ordain such bye-laws, rules and regulations, not repugnant to the laws of the State, for the good government of said Academy, as to them shall seem fit and requisite.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That the number of Trustees aforesaid, shall not, at any one time, be less than five, nor more than nine, a majority of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for transacting business. And the Trustees aforesaid, are hereby authorized to elect by ballot, at the first meeting of said corporation, four Trustees, in addition to the five named in the second section of this act.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That as often as one or more of the Trustees of said Academy shall die or resign, or in the judgment of the majority of the Trustees, shall be rendered incapable, by age, or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office, the Trustees then surviving shall elect one or more persons to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That said Trustees may have and hold, by gift, grant, devise, bequest or otherwise, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other estate, real or personal, provided the annual income thereof, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and may sell and dispose of the same, and apply the interests, rents and profits thereof, in such manner, as to promote the objects of said Academy. And all deeds or conveyances of said real estate, signed by the Treasurer of said Trustees, and duly executed and acknowledged, by direction of said Trustees, and under the seal of said corporation, shall be good and valid in law.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That unless the said Trustees shall within three years from the passing of this act, be in possession of funds or property for the use of said Academy, or vested in a building for the same purpose, which, together, shall amount to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and have also commenced instruction within that time, the powers granted by this act, shall be null and void.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That Thomas Clark, be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint the time and place for holding the first meeting of said Trustees, and to give them personal notice thereof, in writing, three days, at least, prior to such meeting.

SECT. 10. Be it further enacted, That the powers granted by this act, may be enlarged, restrained or annulled, at the pleasure of the Legislature.

[February, 7th, 1827, Approved.]

[FROM THE PITTSBURG STATESMAN.]

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst. the citizens of Pittsburgh gave a public dinner, at Mr. Holdship's Anchor Paper Mill, to the Honorable Henry Clay, as a testimony of the high estimation in which they hold that gentleman's character, and of the great and general satisfaction which his visit to their city has afforded.

On Mr. Clay's entering the dining room, the company rose and saluted him with three long and hearty cheers, and after they had dined, the subdued toasts were all drunk with enthusiastic applause.

1. The people of the United States—Free, sovereign, and independent.

2. The President of the United States—Let the tree be judged by its fruits.

3. The Governor of Pennsylvania—The zealous friend of domestic manufactures.

4. The memory of the deceased warriors and statesmen of our Revolution.

5. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

6. The surviving warriors and statesmen of our Revolution. We wish them a healthy and happy old age.

7. We'll meet heart and hand to eye, We'll mind you still, tho' far away.

8. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—Enshrined in the hearts of twelve millions of freemen—the temple erected to their memories will be more glorious than the pyramids, and as eternal as their own imperishable virtues.

9. The cause of national industry—in the language of our guest, "It is the cause of our country—it must and will prevail."

10. Our distinguished Guest—Let us not, like the ungrateful butcher of Pharoah, forget Joseph!—remember him who cheered us in the midst of gloom, and greeted with prophetic spirit, our deliverance and peace.

After this toast was drunk, Mr. Clay addressed the company as follows:—

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:

I thank you for the very cordial reception with which I have been honored during my visit to this city. I thank you for the present distinguished proof of your affection and esteem. I thank you for the sentiment which has been expressed.

The approbation of our fellow-citizens is always gratifying. There are many places and circumstances where we are in common interest to the satisfaction of friendly feeling.

In foreseeing, as many years ago I thought I did, the success which would crown the exertions of the people of the United States, by the application of a portion of their industry to the arts, I was gifted with no spirit of prophecy. I only studied the character and the resources of our countrymen and our country. Of their enterprise, ingenuity, and perseverance, no doubt could be entertained. We produced all the essential raw materials, and we had the command of boundless power, natural and artificial. With these elements, physical and moral, why should we fail? Nor was the strength of my conviction abated by the discouraging predictions of the timid and the interested. These have not been wanting, in every stage of our national progress, and the failure of our arms, in both our wars, as well as of our arts, had been confidently foretold. Our march has nevertheless been onward, successful and triumphant, and glorious.

If the friends of American industry had presented a system for its protection, based upon doubtful theory and visionary speculation—if they had offered to the consideration of their countrymen a scheme which experience in other nations had demonstrated to be impracticable and injurious, all the opposition which they encountered would have been patriotic and justifiable. But they came forward with no doubtful project. They were sustained by the experience of all countries, and especially of that from which we sprung. And now the very great success which has attended those branches of our manufactures which were adequately protected; enables us to add that of our own as a testimony to the wisdom of self-defense and protection.

Notwithstanding the new markets which have been created, the wants which have been supplied, and the animation which has been given to labor, the foes of the American System continue their opposition with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Availing themselves of the irritations and divisions incident to a late contested election, and enlisting under the banners of a distinguished name, they have taken fresh courage, and assail the further progress of our manufactures with renovated vigor. Prior to that event, they had contented themselves with controverting the policy of encouragement; and no Statesman in Congress had been seen bold enough seriously to question the right of Congress to afford it. But now the Legislature of a distinguished State, after long deliberation and mature consideration, has solemnly resolved that Congress does not possess the power to counteract foreign legislation, by laws of self protection.

From the very commencement of the government, and throughout all the stages of its existence, in peace and in war, the power has been asserted and exercised. It is delegated by more than one clause in the constitution. Under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, we have seen the power exercised to suspend, for long and indefinite periods, commercial intercourse with all nations, and especially with Great Britain and France. The power to regulate our foreign commerce is plenary, clear, and explicit; and, if the clause which conveys it, is not adapted to the purpose, human language is incompetent to supply the appropriate terms. Under another clause, also full and explicit, the power is granted to lay imposts, without limitation as to amount, and has been exercised to an extent far beyond the wishes of the friends of the American system to apply it.

I hope the vigor of this new attack upon the system will be met by corresponding vigor in its defence. Let us treat our antagonists with the respect and respect, and faithful to measures, let us firmly meet concert and co-operation on the other side, by concert and co-operation on ours. Let us oppose mind to mind and exertion to exertion; and if we must fail—if the bright prospects which lie before us are to be disappointed and destroyed, let there be no occasion for reproaching ourselves. If our opponents can make themselves the majority, however much we may deplore the issue of the struggle, we will bow with submission and deference to the will of the majority. If, as I hope, our system is preserved and improved, I will now hazard the prediction, that in less than 20 years, the value of our exported manufactures will exceed in amount that of all the exports of raw produce from our country.

To me it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction, that I have ever been an humble co-operator with the representation from Pennsylvania, in supporting the good cause. I only second the efficient and able exertions of her sons, some of whom represented this city. Indeed throughout a public service in the national councils, which commenced more than twenty years ago, it has been my happiness never to differ with this State on any great measure of national policy. I will not make an exception of the Missouri question, because I agreed with her in the abstract on the subject of slavery, and on all practical and constitutional means of ridding the country of its evils, and she ultimately hailed the amicable settlement of that threatening question with patriotic joy.

I have differed only once with Pennsylvania, and that was a difference in relation to men, not measures. It was not among the most inconsiderable reasons which induced me on that occasion, to make the selection which I did, that I thought the measures which Pennsylvania approved would be safer under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate. I knew his opinion, and I have not been disappointed. I did not certainly know the opinions of his great rival. I had my fears, and succeeding events have not been of a nature to quiet them.

I differed from you only about men. We did not disagree about the business of the national family. You wanted one Foreman: I thought under the guidance of another, or work would be better planned and executed, our accounts better kept and settled, and all parts of the concern would enjoy higher prosperity.

We differed only about men. You wished to commit the national ship to a gallant commander. I thought that was not his element, and I preferred another, who possessed, I believed, more skill and experience, and under whose command I thought the ship, and the crew, and the cargo would be safer and happier.

You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues. I too acknowledge its sway. But whilst military merit is no disqualification, and when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion, standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the Chief Magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I felt with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards, drawn from the public treasure. Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the impartial historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and the imitation of posterity. I say, too, in the language of a departed sage, "honor to those who fill the measures of their country's honor." But it should be appropriate, considerate honor—such as becomes its object, and such as freemen, jealous, cautious, and enlightened freemen, ought to bestow. If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of our country, I candidly confess, I cannot give it to General Jackson at the next Presidential election; and yet the *New-Hampshire Intelligencer*, a paper printed at Haverhill, in that State, and a decidedly Jackson paper, has been recently discontinued for want of patronage: this is looking one way and rowing another.

APPROPRIATE.—The following remarks of Mr. Noah will fit one of our subscribers without much variation, who stopped his paper under pretence of the expense of it—he does not keep a "public house," but an office. "WOODEN PIGEONS.—One of our subscribers has stopped his paper because we admitted a few articles against the vice of gambling—he keeping a public house. INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICES.—A gentleman of Geneva, N. Y. who was appointed Auctioneer, has since been chosen second corporal, and given notice that no auctioneering can be done on parade days; he is very conscientious in the discharge of his official duties. FROST.—There was a severe frost in the neighborhood of Washington city on the night of the 23d ult.—it is said that grapes and hops have sustained considerable injury.

It is said that the supposed new discovery recently made that the Automaton Chess Player was moved by an agent concealed in the box, was made thirty-seven years since in Europe.

GREEN CORN was exposed for sale at Petersburg, (Vir.) the last week in June.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWICH, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1827.

A Probate Court will be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on Tuesday next.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—The period is rapidly advancing, when in conformity with the invariable usage of our County, a meeting of Delegates has been convened for the purpose of making our senatorial nomination. Who are charged with the authority to call such a meeting, the present season, we are not informed, nor do we know that a meeting will be considered necessary.—We shall be happy to give publicity to the views of our fellow-citizens on this subject. For ourselves we are free to say that we very cordially approve the course pursued the last winter, by Messrs. GROVER & WASHBURN, & that we shall very cheerfully unite in their support at the next election; and unless the sense of the County be otherwise indicated, at a public Convention, we shall at a proper time give these gentlemen the support of our paper. At present we think it would be unbecomingly to the County, as well as doing an injury to Messrs. Grover & Washburn, to obtrude their names upon the public in the form of a nomination, either of our motion, or at the instance of any individual.

We do not wish to be understood, however, as inclining to the opinion that a meeting of citizens for the purpose of this nomination is necessary. Under all the circumstances we are unable to perceive why those gentlemen should not be brought before the County without this formality. We only mean in this case to pursue the leadings of the people.

STAGE REGISTER.—We have received the thirteenth number of this useful manual for travellers, innkeepers and stage drivers. The industrious and enterprising editors and publishers of this work have spared no pains to make it generally useful. We should be pleased to see a copy of the American Traveller and Stage Register in every public house.

CHILD'S MAGAZINE.—This is the title of a new work published under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Messrs. Bangs & Emory. We have received the first number of the work, and judging from this as a specimen, it will no doubt be a valuable work for children; it is very handsomely executed and the matter well arranged. It is to be published monthly at 25 cents per year.

JACKSON IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Hill, Editor of the *New-Hampshire Patriot*, states that he has been informed that General Jackson will be given to General Jackson at the next Presidential election; and yet the *New-Hampshire Intelligencer*, a paper printed at Haverhill, in that State, and a decidedly Jackson paper, has been recently discontinued for want of patronage: this is looking one way and rowing another.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The late anniversary of our National Independence, was celebrated at Waterford, in this County, by the citizens of that, and the neighboring towns, in an appropriate and truly American manner.

At 11 o'clock a procession was formed on the common, in the upper Village, and under the direction of Capt. Abel Houghton, and Col. Andros Killgore, proceeded to the Congregational Meeting-House. At the Meeting-House, the exercises were reading the Declaration of Independence, by Nathaniel Howe, Esq.; invocation of blessing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. Lincoln Ripley; an Oration graced with classical elegance, and replete with sound, and purely American sentiment by Doct. Joseph B. Eastman; select pieces of Music performed in a superior style of elegance, by the Waterford Choir of singers. At the close of the public exercises, a number of gentlemen partook of an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Henry Houghton.—Through the day the spirit of policy which can add wealth or honor to his country.

23. Mr. Mallory.—Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. May he prove the Jason of his country, and win for it the golden fleece.

24. Our fair Countrywomen.—The only fetters we can endure are those thrown around us by their witcheries.

It is unpleasant, but useful, to know ourselves; agreeable, but dangerous, not to know ourselves.

MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.—We have heard much of Greta Green marriages—runaway matches—rope ladders, &c. &c. But of all sorts of marriages, we think the following the oddest. It is extracted from a London paper:—

A lady dressed in the most elegant style of fashion, walking past the Horse Guards early in the morning, lately addressed a private soldier belonging to the Foot Guards, in the following manner:—

Lady.—Soldier, are you a single man?—The Soldier (confused and astonished at the question put to him) replied he was.

Lady.—Then, Soldier, will you have me for your wife?—Soldier (still more confused)—I have no objections, madam.

Lady.—Then come with me. I have a licence and a ring (taking them out of her reticule,) and we will be married immediately.—The lady then called a hackney coach from the stand, and proceeded to St. George's Church where they were married. Immediately on their return the lady stepped into the coach (first handing the driver, on a seat, a reigns,) telling him that she would send for him in the evening, and afterwards purchase his discharge. She then ordered the coachman to drive forward, and from that time to the present the soldier has never seen nor heard from his bride! It is scarcely possible to conjecture what could have been the lady's motives, unless she wished, for some particular purpose, to show the certificate of her marriage.

A quarrel took place in Scarborough on Monday, the 25th ult. between Thomas Burnham and Thomas Carter; and in an exasperated state of mind, Burnham struck Carter with an axe, by which three of his ribs were severed. The physicians of this place were called to assist in relieving the wounded man, who is now pronounced out of danger.—Burnham has been examined before Justice Storer, and ordered to recognize in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas. *Maine Palladium.*

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated at Kennebunk, on Monday the 25th ult. by York Lodge. A procession was formed at Towle's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to Mr. Fletcher's meeting-house, where the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. N. H. Fletcher, and an Oration pronounced by Dr. Samuel Emerson. The exercises were interesting, and the day passed in a manner which could not but gratify every lover of concord and good order.

[FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.] Something like the "Leviathan," or Sea Serpent.

(From our Correspondent at Marblehead.)

Arrived June 26, schr. Hope, John White, master, from the Banks. Being about 45 miles E. from Cape Ann, June 25, moderate and cloudy weather, the water very smooth, vessel going about 2 knots, saw something in the water about half a mile distant. Some thought it a wreck, some a tree or drift wood, others a large sun fish. We kept the vessel for the object—when about 25 feet from it, it moved and proceeded from us about 15 feet farther, and we found it to be a large fish, such as none of us had ever seen before. We all of us, 7 in number, had a distinct view of it for about 15 minutes. It appeared to have three fins on its back, the forward one about 3 feet from his body, the others shorter. After going the above distance from us, it turned and came within 25 feet of us—and after looking at us a moment, went again from us about the same distance, turned again, and came about the same distance from us at first, being very methodical in its movements. The second time we thought it intended to come on board—but it went off, we kept the vessel away, and saw it for about 15 minutes afterwards. When we first saw the creature, we supposed he was asleep—by his starting away in the manner he did, and by his repeated returns, we supposed he was not asleep, and that he was looking at us—but when he moved, the greater part of his head was under water, and the tail was all the time under water, except when we first roused him—he then gave it a fling out of water, when it appeared like that of a snake. He appeared to be a powerful animal—what was seen of him out of water was about 60 feet in length.

Signed by JOHN WHITE.

Our correspondent adds, that Mr. White is a man of respectable character, and that his statement may be depended on as correct.

To raise turnips among corn.—Sow about 1 pint of turnip-seed to the acre, on or about the 21st of July, either before or after the last harrowing. Top the corn as soon as ripe enough, and husk it as soon as the corn will admit. Cut down and bear off the stalks, to let the sun upon the turnips; and the sweetness of the fodder will compensate for the labor. Take in the turnips about the middle of December. An acre will produce 40 bushels of corn, and at the same time 80 or 100 bushels of turnips.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—We have just received the notice which will be given on the 6th instant. It is interesting to the inhabitants of this County, and particularly to those who are interested in the improvement of the County. It is supposed that almost all the farmers and mechanics of the County will be represented; it is important that the County be well represented.

NC.—The undersigned, of the County of Kennel, and place, and not manufacturers, of the Agricultural interests of the State, purpose of select general convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 6th instant, to take such other thought expedient all information near most effectual means sustaining the error in wool, and other the country—He public that Hallo Kennebec, and T of July, instant, forenoon, have by time and place for convention. It is ity and prompt feel an interest in public concern, with all difficulties which short time to elay burg Convention.

JAMES JESSE SANFORD JOHN S. G. I. WM. C. GEO. July 6, 1827.

INDEPENDENCE.—of remembrance served in the towns in this State, the many offered

In August.—The Heroes of the paying the debt of still withhold from their toils and sufferings. The National which gathers strou assail it.

The State Adm "its measures," we have had a copy of Protection to the the first, and life to By Geo. Bixby, I. Poles Sprague, and the old soldier.

By J. H. Williams Internal improvement.

By a Guest—Par nearly inanimate, who harbor it in the Col. Edward

The Committee of been called on fr dressed the Pre expressing, in m of the young me ure derived from tinguished guest Jer. Col. William

pliment him, in l able, dignified a in which that ge his various publi following toast:

The Hon. John ed guest. By his consistency; by h led in the U. S. Sen interests of the cou in opposing all in he merits and rec of his constituents.

Gen. Chandler Mr. President and with a view to m seems to have been occasions, and sir, the feelings produc the Chairman of pleased to speak ceed; and I do as nothing could be, meets the approba and particularly t August. I have accept my sincere ing manner in wh to express your ap and I do assure yo an impression on e face, and in retu a sentiment.

The young men and liberal, may t resulting from th anniversary of wh their prosperity be in Portland.

The day—While say, let us not for val and patri and independence.

Our country—Th system of politica on through endle ever free.

Internal improv of the civil and country.

South America "God prosper the thrive

While the pulse of Its devotion to fe tain!"

By Tammany S. By a Brother-patri spirit never

MALE.—We have a Green marriage, a rope ladder, a rope of marriages, the oddest London paper—the most elegant ing past the Hens morning, lately ad- der belonging to the following ma-

you a single man, sed and astonished (to him) replied he

er, will you have soldier (still more objections, mad-

with me. I have asking them out of will be married dy then called a be stand, and pre- church where their edately on they into the coach negation on sent, at that she would send, g, and afterwards ge. She then or- to drive forward, to the present the n nor heard from rcely possible to d have been the s she wished, for e, to show the cer-

ce in Scarborough t. between Thom- as Carter; and e of mind, Bur- an an are, by which e severed. The e were called to ounded man, who out of danger.— examined before dered to recognize or his appearance Common Pleas. Maine Palladium.

—The anniversary- rist was celebra- Monday the 25th A procession was tel, at 11 o'clock, Fletcher's meet- Throne of Grace N. H. Fletcher, nced by Dr. Sam- exercises were in- passed in a mag- g, and good order."

16. A REGISTER, J. Leviathan, or pent.

at Harbledad.)

sch. Hope, John e Banks. Being n Cape Ann, June d weather, the d) going about in the water t. Some thought ee or drift wood. n. We kept the d and proceeded further, and we fish, such as none efore. We all of a distinct view of es. It appeared s back, the for- from his body, the going the above rned and came and after looking t again from us ce, turned again, me distance from methodical in its econd time we come on board— t the vessel away 15 minutes after- saw the creature, asleep—by his manner he did, and us, we surprised and as he was run against him- e's never above d that was while but when he mor- his head was m— was all the time hen we first rous- it a fling out of red like that of a to be a powerful of him out of et in length.

JOHN WHITE.

at, that Mr. White racter, and that he ed on as correct.

among corn.—Saw eed to the acre, of July, either be- harrowing. Top e corn will admit. the stalks, to let e; and the sweet- I compensate for the turnips about er. An acre will is of corn, and at 00 bushels of tid-

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—We partic- larly invite the attention of our readers to the notice which was adopted at Hallowell, on the 6th instant. This Convention a Har- risburg will probably be one of considerable interest to the inhabitants of this State, espe- cially to that portion of them who are Wool growers and manufacturers. It is generally supposed that almost every State east of the Potomac, and north and west of the Ohio, will be represented; it therefore becomes highly important that Maine should have her inter- ests ably represented in this assembly.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appoint- ed by meetings of several Towns in the County of Kennebec to designate a time and place, and notify a convention of the manufacturers, Wool growers, & friends of the Agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State of Maine, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the general convention of the States, to be holden at Harrisburg in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 30th instant, and to take such other measures as may be thought expedient, to elicit and diffuse all information necessary to indicate the most effectual means of protecting and sustaining the growth and manufacture in wool, and other prominent staples of the country—Hereby give notice to the public that Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, and Thursday, the 19th day of July, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, have been designated as the time and place for the meeting of said convention. It is hoped that the activity and promptness of those who may feel an interest in this most important public concern, will be able to surmount all difficulties which may arise from the short time to elapse before the Harris- burg Convention.

JAMES BRIDGE,
JESSE ROBINSON,
SANFORD KINGSBURY,
JOHN PITTS,
S. G. LADD,
WM. CLARK,
GEO. EVANS.

July 6, 1827.

INDEPENDENCE.—This day so deserving of remembrance by Americans, was ob- served in the usual manner in many towns in this State. The following sen- timents we have selected from among the many offered on that day.

In Augusta.

The Heroes of the Revolution.—They are fast paying the debt of nature, while our country still withholds from them the reward due their toils and sufferings.

The National Administration.—The Oak which gathers strength from the blasts that assail it.

The State Administration.—Judging it by "its measures," we owe it our cordial appro- bation.

Commerce and Manufactures.—Protection to the last is encouragement to the first, and life to the second.

By Geo. Bibb, Esq. of Athens.—The Hon. Peleg Sprague. The enlightened statesman and the old soldier's friend.

By J. H. Williams.—The State of Maine.— Internal improvement her highway to great- ness.

By a Guest.—Party spirit, a deadly viper, nearly inanimate. May it sting those only who harbor it in their bosoms.

Col. Edward Williams, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, having been called on for a toast, rose and ad- dressed the President at some length, expressing, in his own behalf and that of the young men of Augusta, the pleas- ure derived from the presence of a dis- tinguished guest, the Hon. John Chan- dler. Col. Williams proceeded to com- pliment him, in handsome terms, for the able, dignified and independent manner in which that gentleman had discharged his various public duties; and gave the following toast:

The Hon. John Chandler.—Our distinguish- ed guest. By his honest and stern republican consistency; by his ability and zeal display- ed in the U. S. Senate, in advancing the best interests of the country and of this State, and in opposing all innovations upon State rights, he merits and receives the high approbation of his constituents.

Gen. Chandler rose and spoke as follows: **Mr. President and Gentlemen.**—I do not rise with a view to make a speech to you, as seems to have become fashionable on similar occasions, and sir, were I to attempt it under the feelings produced by the manner in which the Chairman of the Committee has been pleased to speak of me, I should ill suc- ceed; and I do assure you gentlemen that nothing could be so gratifying to my feelings as the approbation of my fellow-citizens, and particularly that of the young men of Augusta. I have to ask you, gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my conduct, and I do assure you gentlemen, it has made an impression on my mind that no time can efface, and in return I beg leave to offer you a sentiment.

The young men of Augusta.—Independent and liberal, may they long enjoy the benefits resulting from the transactions of the day the anniversary of which we celebrate, and may their prosperity be equal to their liberality.

In Portland.

The day.—While celebrating this anniver- sary, let us not forget those to whose unshak- ing valor and patriotism, we owe our freedom and independence.

Our country.—The centre of the great solar system of political liberty,—may she shine on through endless ages, ever glorious and ever free.

Internal improvements.—The best guarantee of the civil and political prosperity of our country.

South America liberty.— "God prosper the cause! O it cannot but thrive

While the pulse of one patriot heart is alive its devotion to feel and its rights to main- tain!"

By Tammany Society in New-York.
By a Brother.—Our next President—May party spirit never be carried so far as to pre-

vent the Presidential chair being filled by the most worthy.

At Haverhill, Mass.

Political Currency.—Give us that which dreads not the scales.—We care not for the stamp.

Mr. John J. Jerome, of Boston, being called upon for a sentiment, replied as follows: **Mr. President:** I offer as a sentiment, the words of John Adams, as expressed to me when I had the honor to announce to him the election of his son to the Presidency of the United States; "If it is for the good of my country, I rejoice at it. If it should prove otherwise, I shall regret it." As it has proved for the good of our country, we rejoice at it.

By the Hon. Israel Bartlett.—May local dis- tinctions of East and West, Buckskin and Yankee be forgot, and may we in the words Mr. Jefferson, say, "we are all Republicans, we are all Federals!"

Hickory.—Very good in the field, but good for nothing for Cabinet Work.

We learn that Rev. JOHN BISSE has accepted the invitation of the Universalist Society in this town, to become their pastor, and that he will commence his labors with them Sabbath after next, being the fourth Sabbath in July.

Rev. RUSSELL STREETER, who recently ministered to the above Society, has ac- cepted an invitation from the Universalist Society in Watertown, Mass. to be- come their pastor, and will commence his labors in that place next Sabbath.

E. Argus.

IMPRESSMENT.—Capt. Myers of brig At- lantic, arrived at Charleston, S. C. from Bordeaux, reports having been spoken June 7, lat 24 35, long 59 10, by a pri- vateer under Buenos Ayrean flag, the captain of which impressed two Ameri- cans of the crew of the Atlantic, one of whom was released. Richard Wilson, of Salem, was the seaman detained. It is stated that there were on board the privateer other American seamen who had been impressed, as well as some Frenchmen. This matter should be in- vestigated by our government; and mea- sures be adopted to put a stop to this species of man-stealing. Capt. Myers, it is said, can give such information as will enable the government to identify the privateer.—Boston Patriot.

Extract from the Journal of the brig Herminia, arrived at Philadelphia.

EARTHQUAKE.—June 5, lat. 33 40, N. lon. 38 35, W. at half past 8, P. M. the weather pleasant and clear, with a brisk breeze from the Eastward, we experi- enced a severe shock of an earthquake, which continued about one minute.— During the shock or trembling, the wind seemed to cease to half its previ- ous strength, and resumed its former force about 2 or 3 minutes after the shock had passed. The moon was shin- ing bright, which made it quite light, but no difference of appearance was perceptible in the surface of the water, though by the trembling of the vessel it seemed as if the sea was violently agi- tated: the feeling produced was simi- lar to that of running over a rough bot- tom in smooth water. So severe was the trembling that it awoke those who were turned in, and they came running on deck much alarmed. The nearest land to us was Flores, one of the Azor- es, distant 400 miles.—B. Pal.

Wreck.—June 15, lat. 35 33, lon 51 30, at daylight, saw a wreck, and sent the boat to her—she appeared to have been an hermaphrodite brig of about 100 to 150 tons, both masts were car- ried away about 7 feet above the deck. She was full of water, and the main deck a midship a little under water—she was low deck with a high quarter deck, and appeared to have been an Eastern Lumberman. The part where the name should be was under water, and so covered with clams and barnacles we could see no letters—she had a yellow or white waist. From the bleach- ed appearance of the masts where they had been broke, it is probable she had been wrecked some months. There is no doubt the people had been taken off by some vessel, as there was no appear- ance of any remains on board.—16

A gentleman from Southington has furnished with the particulars of an accident the recital of which will, we trust, operate as a salutary caution to parents, while it awakens the deepest feelings of sympathy for the distressed mother. On Sunday the 18th inst. a lit- tle child besought its mother for a knife; after some importunity, she allowed it to take the instrument. The child then begged to have it opened; the mother imprudently opened it, and passed out of the room. In a moment, she heard her infant scream—returned and beheld it a corpse! The knife was sharp pointed, and the child stumbled and fell upon it with such force, that it entered the left side, and pierced the heart.—Mid. Gaz.

TOOTHACHE.—A remedy for this pain- ful affection, which has succeeded in 95 of 100 cases is alum, reduced to an im- palpable powder, 2 drachms, nitrous spirit of ether 7 drachms—mixed and applied to the tooth. Try it.

Fire.—We understand, that on Monday evening last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the Meeting-house in Athol was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the prompt and spirited exertions of the Engine Companies and other citizens, who immedi- ately repaired to the spot, the building was entirely consumed. By the spirited exertions of M. Hall, Mr. Rickey and Mr. Spooner,

many books, and the communion plate, were saved. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Eastern Argus.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hercules, Capt. Lambert arrived at New-York on the evening of the 5th. By this arrival Liverpool papers of the 30th May have been received.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 27th were of no particular interest, and we find nothing of importance new in England. The Courier states explic- itly that no measures have been taken to withdraw the troops from Portugal.

The last accounts from Portugal rep- resented the Princess Regent as quite out of danger, and the country in a state of quiet, if we except the conjectures and surmises caused amongst some of the inhabitants of the capital, by the sudden death of Senhor Aguiar. He was the only representative of the Emperor of Brazil at the court of Lisbon and a strong friend of the Constitution.—The cir- cumstances of his decease were so sin- gular, as to excite reports of his having been poisoned. The English brigade at Lisbon performs the duty of Belem castle; and another is on the march to that city, where Gen. Clinton is also to go.

Lord Cochrane had captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and seized another at Alexandria. The Emperor of Russia was about sending a fleet into the Mediterranean. No orders had been given for withdrawing the British troops from Portugal, notwithstanding the call from the opposition in Parlia- ment. The Brazilian Charge, M. Ag- nia, had died at Lisbon, supposed by poison. The Bill for divorcing M. Wakefield was postponed in the House of Lords, to 30th May.

In a debate in the House of Commons, on the woolen petition, on the 28th May, it was stated that France and the Netherlands had become great rivals to England in the manufacture of woolen goods, and an increased duty in foreign wool was therefore prayed for. The King of England had announced his op- position to concession to the Catholics, the question, therefore, is at rest for the time being.

N. Y. Morning Courier & July 6.

VERY LATE FROM THE BRAZILS.—The fast sailing schr. Blucher, Captain Shear- man, arrived at this port on Saturday in the very short passage of 34 days from Rio de Janeiro, bringing advices, from that capital to the 25th day. A letter from an intelligent and respecta- ble source, communicates the following political intelligence:—"It is said the French government have claimed in- demnification of this government for captures of French vessels, and that a meeting of the Cortes yesterday with closed doors, was occasioned by the Minister of France having addressed a note to this government to that effect. It was at first supposed the private sitting of the Assembly was on propositions of peace with Buenos Ayres, growing out of communications with Manuel Garcia, who arrived here from Buenos Ayres some weeks ago, on his way to England as Minister. His arrival has, no doubt, some reference to the belligerent and political relations between the two governments. Many persons think there will be peace in a few weeks. I have no such hopes—this government does not yet feel enough of the inconven- iences of the war. There may be an arrangement in the course of four or five months. The Buenos Ayre' army has again commenced operation in the province of Rio Grande, where the gov- ernment has no force sufficient to ar- rest their progress. A number of pri- vateers on the coast have done a great deal of injury to Brazil's commerce. Almost every day we hear of captures. We have no late news from the La Pla- ta. I hope that the government of the United States will act upon Mr. Rague's suggestion in their intercourse with this government. The brig Ontario from Philadelphia via Bahia, is yet detained by a suit instituted by some passengers she brought on from Bahia, Deputies to the Cortes, who were robbed at Cape Frio by a privateer. They wanted to make the principle that "free ships make free goods." She came in on the 2d ultimo. Our markets are very dull, and at the La Plata they are worse. A number of vessels have got into Buenos Ayres.

The U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, captain Biddle, was at Rio, all well. It was supposed that her presence would fa- cilitate the release of the brig Ontario, which was still under detention; as was also the brig Spark. The U. S. sloop of war *Boston*, captain Hoffman, was at Montevideo, all well.

The following circular, under date of 8th and 22d May, with the price cur- rent annexed, will show the state of the markets.

The commerce of Brazil suffered se- verely from the Buenos Ayrean pri- vateers, which had made their appearance on every part of the coast, from St. Augustine to the La Plata. They had captured a number of prizes, most of which had been sent into the Salado river. Off Cape Frio, the Blucher was boarded by the privateer Bolivar, (formerly of Baltimore), now owned and commanded by a Frenchman. On this subject a letter from Santos, under date of 13th May, says:—"Our port is al- most in a state of blockade by privateers,

they having taken, within a few days, four more vessels off St. Sebastian.— Three were bound to Rio from the south, and one from Pernambuco to this place. The holders of Sugar must there- fore give up all idea of shipping for Rio for the present."

BANGOR, July 4.

On Thursday last, George Needham, alias Wm. Brown, was examined before Mr. Jus- tice WILLIAMSON, on a charge of having broken open and robbed the United State's mail;—the cause was continued for a week, and the prisoner ordered to find security in the sum of five hundred dollars—which fail- ing to do, a mittimus was made out for his commitment to the County Gaol; in his progress from the office to the gaol, he requested liberty of the officer to go to his lodgings and change some part of his apparel—which was granted; when he again started with the officer, and having arrived opposite the prison, he cleared himself from the officer, drew a dirk and pistol from under his coat, and pre- sented them to the officer and assistant, chal- lenged them to resist or follow him if they dared, and started to give them the leg bail; he was pursued, the hue and cry raised, and retaken. On Friday he was taken before Mr. Justice ROBERTSON, and called to answer to a charge presented by the officer, for resis- tance and threatening with a deadly weapon—and sentenced to find security in the sum of two hundred dollars, to answer to said charge at the next Court of Common Pleas. He was also presented for a charge of Mr. Cushing, for stabbing with a dirk—and ordered to find security in the sum of five hun- dred dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court in this County; failing to find bail, he was committed to pris- on, where he now remains to await the sen- tence of the law.

Married.

In Paris, Doct. Simeon Fuller, of Rumford, to Miss Mary-Ann Rawson, eldest daughter of Capt. Samuel Rawson.

In Livermore, by John Fuller, Esq. Mr. Orin Fuller to Miss Mary-Ann Hobbs.—By F. F. Haines, Esq. Doct. Simeon G. Stanley, of Phillips, to Miss Arabella Haines, of the former place.

In Harrison, Mr. Alvah Scribner to Miss Jane Finney.

In Tisbury, Capt. Hosea Lewis, of Hing- ham, to Miss Maria P. Hillman, of the former place.

In Shelburn, (N. S.) Mr. Donald McDonald- son, aged 35 years, to Miss Jane Morrison, aged 25; this aged lover was so infirm, that he was, during the performances of the cere- mony, obliged to be indulged with a chair.

Died.

In Paris, Mr. Solomon Cushman, jr. aged 20 years.

In South Berwick, on Monday evening the 2nd instant, Hon. WILLIAM BURLEIGH, mem- ber of the House of Representatives in Con- gress from this State.

In Fairfield, on Sunday morning 2nd inst. Mrs. Jane Cannon, wife of Mr. Thomas Can- non.—In a fit of insanity she left the house in the night and threw herself into the well, where she was found in the morning by her husband a lifeless corpse. She had been un- der a mental alienation for nearly 4 weeks.

In Belfast, Mrs. Clark, wife of Jacob Clark. She was found suspended in the barn, by a skein of yarn.

In Madbury, N. H. Mr. Israel Tibbets, aged about 50. His weight exceeded 450 pounds.

In Warrensville, Ohio, widow Lydia Ad- ams, aged 72, formerly of Andover in this State.

In Ohio, 29th May Hon. William Wilson, member of Congress from that State: he was a native of New-Hampshire.

In Kingston, N. H. May 15, Lt. Thomas Elkins, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. E. was noted for industry and frugality. He had gained much wealth, and was without a child. Finding his labor and concerns on earth were soon to close, he deliberately and freely disposed of his hard earned effects; besides bestowing liberally on his relatives, he gave to the town of Kingston two thou- sand dollars for the use of its schools and the maintenance of its poor.

In Canterbury, June 6, Mr. Nicholas Mar- ner, a revolutionary pensioner, aged about 90. He served three campaigns in the old French war, and a considerable time in the revolutionary war—was at the taking of Montreal and other important places in Can- ada.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

ALL those who are of regular standing in the County of Oxford, who are desirous of uniting with them, in forming a branch of the Medical Society of Maine, are requested to meet at the house of Joshua Smith, Esq. in Norway Village, on Thursday the second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. It is hoped that a general attendance will be realized.

July 5, 1827. 3w 153

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.

TAKEN by virtue of sundry Executions **TAKEN** and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the thirtieth day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Hunt Inholder in Albany, all the Right in Equity which Charles Whittem has of redeeming a certain farm situated in Al- bany aforesaid, being the same farm with its appurtenances that was conveyed by deed of Jeremiah Harriman to the said Charles Whittem and Moses C. Danforth, and since by the said Whittem mortgaged to the said Danforth (Dec. 23, 1825) conditioned for the payment of one hundred dollars in one year from that date.

WM. MORSE, Jr. Dep. Shff.

Waterford, July 10, 1827. 153.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, School Bibles, a good edition; also Colburn's Arithmetic; Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c. to be sold cheap.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Kneeland's Translation of the New Testament; Kneeland's Lectures on the Divine Benevolence; Balon's Notes on the Parables; Cobb's Sermons, &c. July 12.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Minutes of a discussion on the question, "Is the punishment of the wicked ab- solutely eternal? or is it only a temporal pun- ishment in this world for their good, and to be succeeded by eternal happiness after death?" Be- tween Rev. Amner Kneeland and Rev. W. L. McCalla, which took place in Philadelphia, July 10.

MUSKETS & RIFLES!

PAYSON & NURSE,

No. 3, UNION-STREET, BOSTON,

HAVE on hand and offer for sale at very low prices,

10 Cases MUSKETS, for Infantry companies

5 do. RIFLES, do. Rifle

7 do. FOWLING PIECES and Ducking

GUNS,

consisting of Percussion, Magazine and Flint

LOCKS, of a variety of Patents.

Best English Percussion CAPS—Patent

Shot BELTS—Powder HORNS—Dumont &

Eagle Gun POWDER—SHOT—FLINTS,

&c. &c.

Also—a Prime Assortment of

HARD WARE

AND

CUTLERY.

April 6, 1827. epdmmnoo 148.

Collector's Notice.—Sweden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi- dent proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Sweden, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following Lots of Land are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector for said town, for the year A. D. 1825.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	Value.	Owner.
1	10	100	250 0 84
2	34	30	40 0 13
3	23	100	400 1 34
4	5	9	100 0 34
5	7	100	500 4 20
6	5	9	100 0 84
7	23	100	400 3 46
8	34	30	50 0 42
9	3	126	100 150 1 26
10	2	10	100 250 2 78
11	2	34	30 40 0 44
12	2	16	100 300 3 33

Delinquency of highways for the year A. D. 1824,

School house tax in District No. four, in said town,

If no person shall appear to discharge said taxes and all intervening charges on or before Saturday the first day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of said Lots as will discharge the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the House of the subscriber, in Sweden.

CALVIN POWERS, Collector of Sweden for 1825.

Sweden, June 18th, 1827. 157

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Stand for DRESSING CLOTH, at Steep Falls, in Norway, where they have made arrangements to Full and Dress Cloth in the best possible manner. They assure their customers that, no exertions will be spared on their part to give satisfaction; and the terms of payment will be made satisfac- tory.

JOHN MARCH.

JOSHUA RICKER.

July 2, 1827. 157

LOST, OR TAKEN;

FROM the Attorney's Bar, at the Court House in Paris, while the Supreme Court was in session, the last month, an OBLIGA- tion, signed by Samuel A. Bradley, Robert Bradley, and Robert Page, to myself; and which Obligation related to the subject for which an action of ejectment was brought (and tried at said term) by said Bradleys and Page, against myself.—As I have heretofore suffered in consequence of the loss of an im- portant deposition, in an action pending in Court, and which was afterwards ascertained to have been taken, from the Court House, I am the more solicitous that the above nam- ed obligation should be brought to light. I therefore offer a reward of ten dollars, to any one who will return said paper to me—or, if purloined, will furnish the necessary proof to convict the person who took it from the Bar of the Court House, as it may be of much consequence to me in the final adjustment of the subject between said Bradleys, Page, and myself.

JAMES W. RIPLEY.

Fryeburg, June 2, 1827. 6w 155

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Norway, Me. July 1st, 1827.

Fyhrain Briggs,	Reuben Hill,
Nathan A. Bradbury,	Almira Millett,
M. D.	John Ordway,
Simon Brown,	Asa Pool,
Mary Bradbury,	Benjamin Peabody,
Ephraim Crockett,	Dorothy Seavy,
Samuel Corwell,	Joan Staples,
Peter Lewis,	Jonathan Sawyer,
Benjamin Flint,	field,
David Hamilton Gam-	Anjier Tobbs.
ble,	

Persons calling for the above letters will please mention they are advertised.

ASA BARTON, Assistant P. M.

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THIS work is devoted to Science, Litera- ture and the Arts. It contains choice Tales, Essays, Anecdotes and Poetry, both original and selected, and a variety of valuable miscellaneous reading, such as will make it agreeable to every literary reader. It is pub- lished every other Saturday, on 8 large quar- to pages, with fine paper, and entirely new type, by ELWOOD WALTER, at No. 71 Market Street, Philadelphia, at the very low price of One Dollar per annum, in advance. The first number, published on the 5th of May, is embellished with a correct and finely en- graved portrait of Merriweather Lewis, Esq. the explorer of the Missouri.

The embellishments to the ARIEL are by the best artists, and neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it valuable and inter- esting. The patronage bestowed is beyond all expectation. The demand for the work already enables us to print an edition of not less than 1500 Copies. Further subscriptions will be gratefully received at this office, where the work may be examined. All or- ders must be post paid, and accompanied by a year's subscription.

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July 5.

